

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

Applicant's amendment filed on /2009 has been entered. Claims 14-18 and 20-26 are still pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 6/16/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding applicant's arguments that Toebe's does not disclose or suggest utilizing a database in which numeric data and a piece of registration information are associated with each other, where the numeric data is obtained by numerical conversion of a keyword related to the registration information (see Remarks pages 2-3), the examiner respectfully disagrees. Toebe's discloses that a user may enter a first character of a reference i.e. name, website, phone number, etc. associated with a desired communication address (see col. 3 lines 45-50). Toebe's discloses upon a user inputting a first character, communication device may access a database based upon the input character such as a letter, a number, or portion of memory or other characters operably associated with a communication address (see col. 5 lines 24-28). In addition, Toebe's shows a database (Figs. 3A-3D) where phone numbers are associated with individuals. For example, 214.333.9797 is associated with Ted Simon (see Fig. 3B). In other words, when a user inputs a number, at least one communication address such as a phone number or website or email that is associated with the input number is populated from a database. Therefore it is clear that Toebe's indeed discloses "utilizing

a database in which numeric data and a piece of registration information are associated with each other, where the numeric data is obtained by numerical conversion of a keyword related to the registration information".

Regarding applicant's arguments that Toebe's does not include any numerical conversion of a keyword stored in relation to a piece of registration information (see Remarks pages 3-4), the examiner respectfully disagrees. Toebe's shows at least one database (see e.g. Figs. 3A-3D) where phone numbers are associated with individuals. For example, 214.333.9797 is associated with Ted Simon (see Fig. 3B). Therefore Toebe's does include any numerical conversion of a keyword stored in relation to a piece of registration information.

Regarding applicant's arguments that prior art of record does not teach or suggest the features related to the function keys (see Remarks pages 4-5), the examiner respectfully disagrees. Toebe's discloses that a user may enter a first character of a communication address and subsequently select a function key to automatically generate a subset of most frequently used communication addresses beginning with the input character (see col. 4 lines 58-63). The input character may be a name or a phone number (see col. 3 line 48). Toebe's discloses function keys may be pre-programmed for functions such as accessing voice mail accounts, accessing Internet home pages, accessing received teletex wireless pages, or other functions which may be utilized by communication device (see col. 4 lines 43-53). In other words, the function key are programmed or pre-programmed to perform various functions desired by the user. Hence it is rather a design choice to have different function keys to

cater for users' needs. Matsunaga is brought to show obvious that functions keys may be an E-mail key, an address book key, a menu key, and an Internet key (see Matsunaga Fig. 2A). Therefore the combination of Toebees and Matsunaga teaches the features related to the function keys.

Therefore, the argued limitations read upon the cited references or are written broad such that they read upon the cited references, as follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 14-18 and 20-26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Toebees (US 6961590), in view of Matsunaga et al. (US 2005/0143137).

Regarding Claims 14 and 24, Toebees discloses a cellular telephone allowing registration information to be called up and used, there being an assignment relationship established between each numerical key included among dial keys of the cellular telephone, and a numerical character on each numerical key and/or a plurality of single alphabetical characters (see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30), said cellular telephone comprising: a storage part for storing a database in which numeric data and a piece of registration information are associated with each other(see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 5 lines 8-30), the numeric data being obtained by

numerical conversion of a keyword related to said piece of registration information in accordance with said assignment relationship (see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30); a function key selected from a group consisting of an E-mail key, an address book key, a menu key, and an Internet key (Fig. 1 items 106, 107, 108 and 109, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, function buttons may be an email function button, accessing Internet home page); an acceptance part for accepting a numeric string entered by using said dial keys as a call request for a piece of registration information corresponding to the type of a pressed function key when the function key is pressed after the numeric string is entered (col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30); an extraction part for searching said database to extract a piece of registration information associated with numeric data containing said numeric string (see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30); and a display part for displaying the piece of registration information extracted by said extraction part (col. 3 lines 30-42).

Toebes discloses a function key selected from a group including of an E-mail key and an Internet key but does not explicitly disclose a function key selected from a group consisting of an E-mail key, an address book key, and an Internet connection key. Matsunaga teaches a function key selected from a group consisting of an E-mail key, an address book key, a menu key, and an Internet key (see Matsunaga's Fig. 2A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Toebes, to incorporate

other function keys such as address book key and menu key as taught by Matsunaga, thus allowing a more targeted search.

Regarding Claim 15, Toebe's discloses the cellular telephone according to claim 14, further comprising: a registration part for registering numeric data and a new piece of registration information in association with each other in said database when accepting the registration of the new piece of registration information, said numeric data being obtained by numerical conversion of a keyword related to the new piece of registration information in accordance with said assignment relationship (col. 2 lines 41-46, col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30).

Regarding Claim 16, Toebe's discloses the cellular telephone according to claim 14, wherein when said numeric string is entered and the predetermined function key is pressed, said acceptance part displays types of said registration information to accept a selection thereof, thereby accepting said numeric string as a call request for a selected type of registration information (see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30).

Regarding Claim 17, Toebe's discloses the cellular telephone according to claim 14, wherein said function key is the E-mail key and said registration information includes an e-mail address (col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30).

Regarding Claim 18 and 20, combination of Toebe's and Matsunaga discloses the cellular telephone according to claim 14, wherein said function keys are the address book key and menu key and registration information includes a telephone number.

Regarding Claim 21, Toebe's discloses the cellular telephone according to claim 14 wherein said function key is the Internet connection key and said registration information includes an address (col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30).

Regarding Claim 22, Toebe's discloses the cellular telephone according to claim 14, further comprising: a call request part for requesting said acceptance part to call up said predetermined piece of registration information which specifies said numeric string when said numeric string is entered on a standby screen and the predetermined function key is pressed (see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30).

Regarding Claim 23, Toebe's discloses the cellular telephone according to claim 22, wherein when part of said numerical string is entered on said standby screen, said call request part searches said database for a keyword containing a character string obtained by character conversion of said part in accordance with said assignment relationship to extract and display keyword candidates on said standby screen, thereby accepting a selection there among, and requests said acceptance part to call up said predetermined piece of registration information corresponding to a selected keyword (see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30).

Regarding Claims 25 and 26, Toebe's discloses a cellular telephone and a personal digital assistant (col. 3 lines 65-col. 4 lines 8) allowing registration information to be called up and used, there being an assignment relationship established between each numerical key included among dial keys of the cellular telephone, and a numerical character on each numerical key and/or a plurality of single alphabetical characters,

said cellular telephone comprising: a storage part for storing registration information (see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30); a function key selected from a group consisting of an E-mail key and an Internet key (col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30); an acceptance part for accepting a numeric string as a call request for a piece of registration information corresponding to the type of a pressed function key when the numeric string is entered by using said dial keys (col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30), the numeric string being obtained by numerical conversion of a keyword related to said registration information in accordance with said assignment relationship when the function key is pressed after the numeric string is entered (see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30); and an extraction part for extracting a piece of registration information corresponding to said numeric string (see col. 3 lines 43-64, col. 4 line 42-col. 5 lines 8, col. 5 lines 8-30).

Toebes discloses a function key selected from a group consisting of an E-mail key and an Internet key but fails to explicitly disclose a function key selected from a group consisting of an E-mail key, an address book key, and an Internet connection key. Matsunaga teaches a function key selected from a group consisting of an E-mail key, an address book key, a menu key, and an Internet key (see Matsunaga's Fig. 2A).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the invention of Toebes, to incorporate other function keys such as address book key and menu key as taught by Matsunaga, thus allowing a more targeted search.

Conclusion

3. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to KATHY WANG-HURST whose telephone number is (571) 270-5371. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday, 7:30am-5pm, alternate Fridays, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571) 272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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